



Michaela Kotirova, of Czechoslovakia, was the best entrant in her country's team in a recent Moscow versus Prague rhythmic gymnastics encounter at Moscow's Druzhba all-purpose gym, held as part of the Days of Prague in Moscow sports programme.

SKIING IN KAVGOLOVO

Blanka Puhlik of Czechoslovakia, has won the fourth stage of the women's world cup, celebrating her 15th birthday on the 19th Winter Olympic Games course in 16 min 45.1 sec. Following her were Anne Jahren, of Norway, and Nadezhda Shumakova, of the USSR.

Another four Soviet entrants, including Olympic lugeist Raisa Smetanina, made the top ten. New Blanka Puhlik and Britt Ekstrom, of Norway, held the cup standings at 11 points each. Incidentally, Ekstrom came fourth in the latest race. Alexander Zaitsev, of the USSR, won the 15 km third stage of the men's world cup. Celebrated Jukka Mieto, of Finland, placed second in 41.13.0 and Mikhail Devyatynov, of the USSR, came in third in 44.27.8.

Another four Soviet entrants made the top ten. Last year's cup holder American Bill Koch leads the cup standings with 39 points, followed by Swede Thomas Wassberg (38) and Zaryatov (31), who won the 1981 cup. The next cup stages are due at Kavgoles, outside Leningrad, on February 19-20.

Bathionists hold their last rehearsals

In the Italian city of Antersolva where the next world bathion championship is to take place on February 21-27, a sort of rehearsal has been held. It was a 20 km race counting towards the World Cup.

The many-time Olympic champion Frank Ulrich, from the GDR, has shown that on the

BALDERIS

IN THE RUNNING AGAIN

The USSR national, which gave a brilliant account of himself in January games versus leading NHL clubs in North America, have twice taken on Finland in the "Ruutä Privo" newspaper tournament. Apparently the visitors were too competent in the first encounter which was a 3-3 draw, but rallied to win the next, 7-2.

The USSR side featured practically all the North American tour players, and coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yuramov called up, after a long break, Riga Dynamo striker Ilmari Balderis, who netted a goal in the first game.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers a brief latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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CHANGE OF LEADERS IN WORLD CUP

Changes have again been made to the Alpine world cup standings after the men's super-giant slalom at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and women's special slalom at Maribor, Yugoslavia. Switzerland's Peter Lüscher won the men's event to capture the overall cup lead with 180 points, outdistancing his compatriot Pirmin Zurbriggen and Austrian Hans Enn. America's Phil Mahre, the previous leader and twice cup winner, has 146 points and Zurbriggen has 138. Peter Müller of Switzerland, who had led for a long time but apparently failed to recover from a serious injury he suffered on the Sarajevo Olympic course, has 123 points and renowned Swede Ingemar Stenmark has 107, followed by Austria's Harti Weirather with 100.

LAOC dominated by people remote from sport

The commercial approach to the Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles jeopardizes the very spirit of the Olympic movement, said Tegeye Ayala, an outstanding athletic leader of Bhiopio, on his return from the United States.

The policies pursued by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOC) which consists of people who are remote from sport and who mostly represent Big Business, noted Ayala, will result in the reduced representation of athletes from the developing countries at the Games. He pointed, among other things, to the decision taken by LAOC to almost double the cost (as against that paid during the Moscow Olympics) for the athletes taking part in the Olympics.

WATER SKIERS IN A SWIMMING POOL

A total of 30 top Soviet water skiers recently attended a contest at the Moscow Olimpiyskiy swimming pool, where the traditional launch was replaced by a towing device, and despite the relatively small length of the swimming pool (50 metres) the competitors managed to perform several complex figures.

Incidentally, water skiing in a swimming pool using a special towing device originated in this country. This was the third such figure-skating national competition at the height of winter. Marina Charesova, from Dnipro, last year summer national championship bronze medalist, won the women's event with 10,790 points, and Stanislav Kornev, also from Dnipro and European winner in this event of the water skiing competition programme, was the top male contender with 12,140 points.

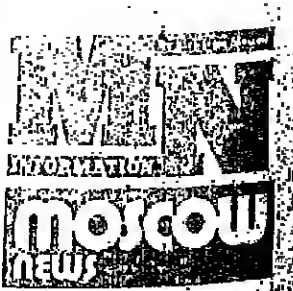
The entrants competed in pairs and this provided for practically uninterrupted competition. Each run (six altogether) lasted 4.5 seconds, and the figure skaters were judged by five umpires. Chief umpire Vladimir Babitsky said that though there were no waves, which normally help sportsmen a lot in making jumps, most complex elements were performed.

COACH APPOINTED

Noted Greek football expert Alkis Panagoulas has been appointed coach of the recently formed "Team America". He coached the Greek national team from 1973 to 1981. Under his leadership it entered the final tournament of the 1978 European championship. Last year he led the Olympic team, which won the national title.

To prepare for the 1986 world championship the "Team America" will compete in the North American soccer league championship with a full programme.

Between 1950 and 1982, Panagoulas played for the popular Greek team Salonika.



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Vienna: NEW PROPOSALS FROM USSR

A set of fresh proposals has been made by the Soviet delegation during the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The proposals, which follow up on the Warsaw Political Declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty members, are aimed at getting the talks off the ground and at achieving a real breakthrough in the future to the process of lowering the level of military confrontation in Central Europe.

The proposals, which are made on behalf of the socialist countries who are directly parties to the talks, envisage the following:

- a basically new and uncomplicated approach to reaching agreement which would allow reductions to be made in the strength of NATO and Warsaw Treaty troops in Central Europe towards equal collective levels of 600 thousand men on each side regardless of the number they now have;
- mutual reductions of a certain part of their armed forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States in Central Europe, as the first practical step this year, on the basis of mutual example and indication of their intention to start lowering the level of mutual confrontation;
- following the reductions of Soviet and American troops on the basis of mutual example a freeze should be imposed on the levels of armed forces and armaments of all the direct parties to the talks, this freeze being effective until agreement is reached on greater reductions by all the direct parties.

Valentina TERESHKOVA ON THE PARTICIPATION OF SOVIET WOMEN IN THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

We firmly believe that the future belongs to the policy of detente, said Valentina Tereshkova, the cosmonaut and Chairwoman of the Soviet Women's Committee. She was speaking at a plenary session of the Committee which opened in Moscow recently to discuss the contribution of Soviet women to the further development of the international women's anti-war movement.

The Soviet Women's Committee will be actively cooperating this year with foreign women's organizations campaigning against the threat of nuclear war.

(Continued on page 2)



The Israeli invaders are intensifying the severity of the occupation regime established by them on captured Arab territories. They are also sweeping that countryside over the past three years 43,000 people were assassinated.

© The flight of capital from Britain continues. According to a report published by the Conference Board financial research organization last year alone British investment in the US economy added up to 10,000 million pounds.

Photo: TASS

Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee meets in session

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee recently went into session to discuss a range of economic issues as well as questions relating to economic cooperation between the USSR and other socialist countries.

Proposals by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for improving the management structure of agro-industrial complexes in those republics, were considered.

Practical measures submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers to ensure the implementation of the Law "On the State Border of the USSR", passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, were reviewed.

Those present heard reports on preparations for the March 8 International Women's Day celebration. Several other issues relating to state and public life were considered.

Andrei GROMYKO: we must breathe new life into detente

Today in Europe we have all the prerequisites necessary to breathe new life into detente. This was stressed by USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko during his talks in Moscow with the French Minister for External Relations, Claude Chavonne.

DECISIVE YEAR
1983 may in many ways be a decisive year, said Andrei Gromyko.

myko. The course of international events in Europe and in the world depends to a large extent on progress made during negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and strategic weapons. The stakes here are so great that they cannot but affect all countries and all peoples, particularly the Europeans.

(Continued on page 2)

GLOBAL SABOTAGE

Commenting on the recently announced by Washington "programme for democracy and public diplomacy", TASS has issued a statement in which it says that this programme holds down to an attempt by the United States to reverse for itself the right to engage in massive intervention in the affairs of other states under the pretext of "the defence of democracy".

There is nothing new, of itself, in the fact that the United States, guided by its policy of global expansionism, interferes into the domestic affairs of other states. It is stressed in the statement. What is new is that the US government has now quite openly declared its intention — as a matter of official policy — of imposing on the rest of the world American-style order as the only one feasible.

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET PAINTINGS MAKE BIG IMPRESSION



Yoko Nakamura, Photo by Iosif Navelev

The honorary title of Guest-Professor of Moscow State Lomonosov University has been awarded to Yoko Nakamura, President of the Japan Cultural Association. With Foreign Cultural and President of the Gallery of Gekko.

Yoko Nakamura has engaged in a lot of research and has written many articles on the history of Russian and Soviet painting.

I came to the Soviet Union for the first time in 1968 in order to convince myself that I was right to concentrate on the art of socialist countries, and on modern Soviet painting in particular, says Yoko Nakamura. It was then that I first saw works by your contemporary artists. They made a big impression on me. They were saturated with great humanity.

In 1970, the first exhibition of modern Soviet painting opened at the Gallery of Gekko. Since that time more than 200 exhibitions have been held in 40 towns in Japan at which more than 50 thousand pictures were put on display. Apart from monochrome exhibitions, the Gallery of Gekko imports pictures by modern Soviet artists into Japan. Since 1974 it has published the magazine "Artline". During my present visit to the USSR, as always I intend to visit the studios of young painters. Nakamura said. Once a final choice has been arrived at, the paintings selected will be shipped to Japan. In addition I mean to visit a unique Armenian painter who works in miniatures. I see my task as conveying the impression of my meetings with Soviet artists, to a wide circle of Japanese.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The US military industrial complex is in the final stages of developing missiles with MIRV warheads. Each of the warhead parts can manoeuvre in close-up with a target. "The New York Times" thus points out that American missiles will be less vulnerable to anti-missile defences. The new missiles will be a destabilizing and a strike weapon.

© The Salvadoran military are continuing their genocide against their own people. A Catholic Church leader in El Salvador, Rutilio Grande, was killed and his body thrown into the sea. He was one of the few who had been spared among the 43,000 people who were assassinated.

© The flight of capital from Britain continues. According to a report published by the Conference Board financial research organization last year alone British investment in the US economy added up to 10,000 million pounds.

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Andrei GROMYKO: we must breathe new life into detente

(Continued from page 1)

USSR FOR HONEST AGREEMENT

In what concerns the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, continued Gromyko, the Soviet Union proposes a simple and honest agreement. As has been noted by Yuri Andropov, we want not a single missile, or plane more in Europe than are possessed by the North Atlantic Alliance. We are for a balance at the lowest possible level, but balance and equilibrium there must be.

If the other side wanted agreement, it would not indulge in praise for a partially unacceptable proposal based on imperial ambitions, nor would it send emissaries throughout the world to deceive people. Instead it would engage in honest work at the negotiating table.

The crux of the matter is, however, that Washington's "zero option" is prompted not by a desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union, but by the wish to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe at whatever cost. Only those who wish to remain blind to the real situation could fail to see this.

Should the new American nuclear missiles be deployed on European soil it would be naive not to expect the Soviet Union to take appropriate measures to retain the existing balance. In this case, will be at a higher level of armaments. Such a turn of events could hardly strengthen anyone's security.

THE MIDDLE EAST NEEDS A JUST PEACE

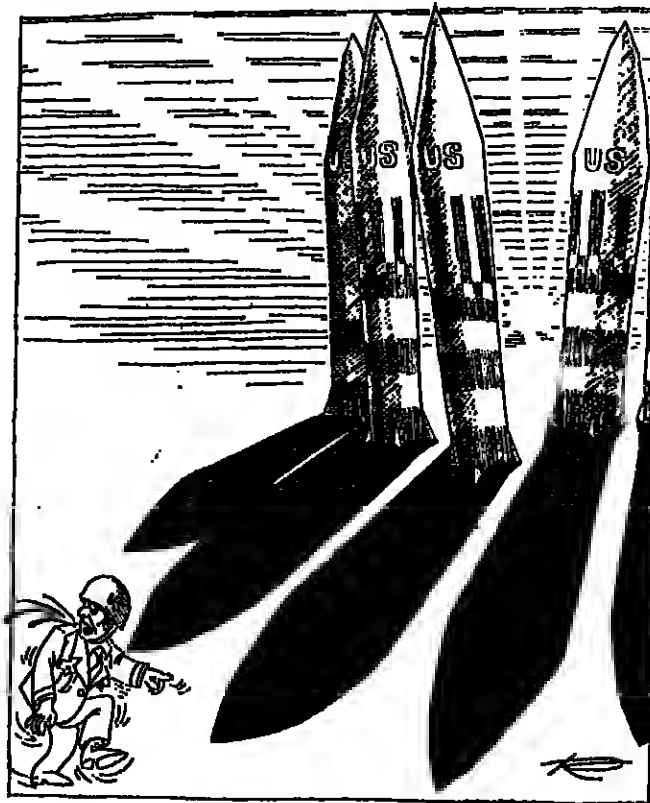
Andrei Gromyko stressed the need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through a collective effort by all interested parties. Even those who once entertained certain illusions concerning the policy of separate anti-Arab deals have seen for themselves what these have led to. Under the eyes of the world, Israel and its patrons have actually occupied the whole of Lebanon. Together with Israel, they are tearing the country apart thus not only violating the UN Security Council's decision, but also giving back on their own promises. The Soviet Union condemns outright this imperialist policy.

INTERNATIONAL PIRACY

Quitting recently, Washington announced its plan for the establishment of the so-called central strategic command encompassing a large area in South-West Asia and in the Middle and Near East including up to twenty countries.

This is a doctrine of international piracy. Its philosophy is very simple: if Washington does not like a particular international change taking place in the countries in that region, it will stop it nothing in order to install the order it would like to see there with sword and fire. Each state with a genuine concern for its independence and sovereignty cannot but reject this plan with indignation.

The Soviet Union firmly rejects all pretentious claims by the United States, or any other nation, to impose its laws or method of government on other countries and thus interfere in their domestic affairs.



Beware the Soviet threat!

Drawing by Konstantin Rybulko

Indira Gandhi on Non-Alignment Summit

Detente, economic development, the struggle for disarmament and elimination of the last pockets of colonialism are the most urgent problems facing the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held on March 7-11 in Delhi. This was declared by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in an interview with the "National Herald" newspaper. She said she believed that the non-alignment movement could contribute to the cause of disarmament by taking joint action for peace and curbing the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons.

Indira Gandhi pointed out that, as a future Chairman of the non-alignment movement, she would be guided by the common principles shared by all the non-aligned member-countries. The main aim is to preserve and consolidate the movement so as to solve successfully all the numerous and complex problems facing the non-aligned countries.

Anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism remain the backbone of the movement, she said. Each member must constantly and consistently support the national liberation struggle waged by the peoples who are suffering from the colonial yoke.

phosphorites and other minerals. They helped open 50 oil and gas deposits in India. The USSR is also assisting in the development of the oil and gas industries in Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya and other countries.

It is quite important for the development of independent national economies in these countries that Soviet economic and technical assistance, in many cases goes beyond just prospecting and extracting raw materials and aims to create multifaceted economic complexes. For example, the USSR helped India build up a fuel and power complex, including prospecting, extracting and processing for oil and coal. It took part in the building of thermal stations and power engineering machine-building complexes as well as a whole range of projects, involving iron ore extraction, steel manufacturing with a steel-pig iron-rolled iron cycle and the production of equipment for steel mills.

Consistently guided by the policy of equitable and mutually beneficial international economic relations, the Soviet Union gives economic and technical aid to help the developing countries advance their raw material base and consolidate the independence of their economies. It does not seek any economic privileges, concessions or profits from the countries it has helped build. It does not want political domination or military bases as is often the case with the USA and some other Western nations.

GLOBAL SABOTAGE

(Continued from page 1)

This global sabotage and disruption launched by Washington is an attempt to provide a pseudo-ideological basis for the imperialist and expansionist policy practiced by the United States in all directions — military and strategic, political and economic. The crusade against communism declared by the American president last summer in his London speech, is now seen as an offensive against all those who do not agree with the arbitrary policies of dictators imposed by Washington. By making malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and the socialist world, the United States seeks to intensify the enmity and as a result to create a new world war.

The declaration lays bare once again the essence of American policy which is aimed at intensifying enmity and as a result to create a new world war. The American leaders still see the world in terms of confrontation and power politics, and methods of coercion as being the most effective means of solving all problems.

Today it is even clearer than yesterday, says TASS, why the United States does not want to agree to put an end to the arms race and why it evades all discussions of the peace proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

In Soviet leading circles it is believed that this policy by Washington aimed at undermining the foundations of international relations and at creating interference into the affairs of other countries presents a serious threat to universal peace and that it should, therefore, be forcefully condemned.

Valentina TERESHKOVA ON THE PARTICIPATION OF SOVIET WOMEN IN THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

and with other anti-war movements, Valentina Tereshkova said.

Tereshkova added that Soviet women will take part in anti-war forums as the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, to be held in Prague, the European Women's Conference on the Problems of Peace, to be held in Helsinki, and other meetings and seminars on the problems of detente and cooperation.

Tereshkova noted that International Women's Day on March 8 will be marked in the Soviet Union within the framework of the women's worldwide campaign for peace and disarmament set up on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

UNDERGROUND GROUP DETAINED IN POLAND

Warsaw, 19. Communist security services have detained members of an underground group, styled "Solidarity", second, the Communist Party newspaper reported. The group was active in the area of the city of Lodz, where it was engaged in the production of counterfeit money and other illegal activities.

COMMITTEE RAPS ARBITRARY ACTIONS

Geneva. The UN Committee on Human Rights has adopted resolutions in which it sharply condemns Israel's policies on the occupied Arab territories, illegal annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and regular, glaring violations of human rights. The resolutions note that Israel constantly violates the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in defiance of protests from the world community.

These documents condemn the Israeli policies of building paramilitary settlements on lands from which the native Arab population was expelled by force, the takeover of Arab property as well as the plundering of objects of national archaeological and cultural value. The Committee demands an immediate cessation of the racist reprisals against the Arab fighters who won freedom and the right to self-determination including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

FACTS and EVENTS

The Pakistani military junta has unleashed another campaign of repression against the opposition. In recent days, leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, the Tahrik-i-Millat Party, and other major political parties were jailed. Soon they will come before a military tribunal on charges of violation of martial law regulations.

PYM ADMITS COOPERATION

WITH CHILEAN JUNTA

London. The Thatcher government is expanding its links with the fascist regime of General Pinochet who has the lives of tens of thousands of Chilean patriots on his conscience. "The Guardian" newspaper reports that Britain is getting ready to supply Chile with enriched uranium. An agreement on these deliveries was reached during a visit made to London last November by the head of the Chilean Atomic Energy Commission, General Brady, who held talks with the Minister of State, Department of Trade, Peter Rees.

Following the military conflict in the South Atlantic, cooperation between London and the fascist junta in Santiago has lifted to a new level. According to British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Francis Pym, Chile gave Britain all required help at the time of the conflict.

USA SHELTERS NAZI CRIMINALS

Washington. The American officials may have been lying about the American authorities granting refuge to Nazi war criminals. The Reuters news agency has learned from Barney Frank, Democratic Representative from the State of Massachusetts, a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law of the Judiciary Committee in the US House of Representatives. He has said that his Subcommittee plans to look anew into those reports this spring or this summer.

According to "The Washington Post", at least five thousand Nazis and collaborators were clandestinely sent to reside in the United States, even though they had personally taken part in mass executions of civilians.



The surviving Nicaraguan and Cuban counter-revolutionaries are being trained in a top-secret camp near Miami, in Florida, to become obedient tools to bring about Washington's plans under which bloody dictatorships are to be set up in all the Central American countries on the model of those in El Salvador and Honduras.

WHAT IS THE 'REGIONAL FORCE' FOR?

Havana. With every passing day, one can discern more and more clearly the outlines of the so-called regional force of security and defence, a militaristic bloc which includes Caribbean states as Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Right from the outset the United States and Britain earmarked five million dollars for the needs of the pact, notes the "Prensa Latinoamericana" magazine published here. Besides, these forces have immediately

been supplied with several escort ships and torpedo boats by the American and British Navies.

Local political observers note that the idea of organizing this pact appeared in Washington immediately following the victory of the popular revolution in Grenada in 1979, and that later it was set up, the slender campaign against Grenada intensified. The United States and its allies, they point out, intend to use the regional force of security and defence to suppress national liberation movements.

Science and technology

THE 'SMELL' COMPASS

Up to now, it has been believed that pigeons owe their miraculous ability to find their bearings in flight to the Earth's magnetic field. Scientists from the Max Planck Institute in West Germany, however, have arrived at different conclusions. They think that pigeons locate their position thanks to their remarkable sense of smell, for when the latter was isolated by a filter made of activated carbon, the pigeons lost their homing instinct.

EXPLOSION SAVES METAL

Explosive deformation is a new and effective solution to the problem of saving metal. Under the guidance of Professor Khristo Kordensky, of the Institute of Metal Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a machine has been invented which works on this principle. It is designed for the shaping of the metal sheets which are used for the back axes of cars and battery-powered trucks, as well as for the bottoms of compressed gas cylinders.

VEGETABLE

CALLED 'POMATO'

Scientists in the Philippines have produced a new type of experimental vegetable which they have called "pomato". By crossing the potato and tomato they have obtained a hybrid which produces both stem and root crops.

OF INTEREST

Cross the Atlantic in a barrel

If took 43-year-old Eric Peters, of Brighton, forty-seven days to cross the Atlantic in a plastic barrel. Peters, worn out by his long journey, was picked up by fishermen off the Guadeloupe coast in the Caribbean. He said that he had started out from one of the Cornelia off the West coast of Africa, taking along a little food and enough water to provide him with half a litre a day.

Walt Disney Productions in difficulties

Walt Disney Productions, well known for its animated cartoons, has run into financial difficulties. In order to cope with them, it has applied to 15 banks and other foreign banks, and insurance companies asking for a 65-million dollar loan.

Warning to all coin collectors

Many coins, such as the one dedicated to American Bicentennial and sold via the mail order system, are illegally made. American newspapers warn collectors. Sometimes comparatively cheap coins are sold at much higher prices than their numismatic value. Thus, the half-dollar, Liberty Bell Bicentennial coin priced at seven to eight dollars is sold at 25 dollars.

Computer with a writer's touch

The "Bible" program, a novel with a difference, has recently been published in the United States. It is written by a computer, which spent 61 hours on the job.

VIEWPOINT

Gleb SPIRIDONOV

Raw materials and politics

While scientists are busy calculating how long various global non-renewable energy and raw materials will last, the consumption of these raw materials has increased dramatically and in fact has doubled every ten to 15 years since the war.

Nature has graced the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America with an abundant and as yet untapped supply of mineral resources. Due to inferior economic progress only a small proportion of these minerals are being used, whereas the leading capitalist nations, the USA, which also has an abundance of raw materials, imports more than 50 per cent of its raw materials. West European nations and Japan need imported raw materials even more.

The fact that non-renewable raw materials on the earth are limited plus their uneven distribution and the imbalances between many countries' resources and their economic development is one of the most critical causes of serious difficulties and

conflicts in international relations.

During the 30 years since the collapse of colonialism the industrialized capitalist nations have pumped more riches — mainly raw materials — out of the liberated countries, than did the metropolises from their colonies in the previous 300 years. The US corporations have particularly profited from plundering the developing nations. For each dollar invested in these countries under the guise of "aid", the US multinationals made more than 4.5 dollars during the 70s, and such "aid" quite often has military-political strings attached. In recent years the developing countries have had an increasingly raw deal on the world market which are regulated by the monopolies. The cost of their materials has fallen while the price of Western consumer durables and services have increased rapidly.

This imperialist policy of plundering young developing

states is alien to the Soviet Union. Its dynamic economic advancement relies totally on its own raw materials. It is well known that the USSR has a good proportion of the world's fuel and energy resources and all the mineral wealth it needs, but even if it did not, the Soviet Union would never covet someone else's natural resources.

From its birth the Soviet state has consistently favoured the independent economic development of all peoples and opposed all forms of discrimination in world and economic relations.

Many developing nations are now trying to make fuller use of their natural resources to bolster their economic independence, and the USSR is helping them all it can and without any of these "strings". In several Asian and African countries Soviet experts and organizations have conducted wide-scale prospecting for large commercial mineral deposits and helped build 30 projects for extracting iron and non-ferrous ores.



Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER WELL HAS NOW BECOME OPERATIONAL AT THE URENGOI OIL FIELD IN WESTERN SIBERIA. The oil is gushing from one of the bottom layers.

● THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO BUILD A HYDROTECHNICAL SYSTEM ON THE VOLGA, WHICH WILL RAISE THE CAPACITY OF MOSCOW'S WATER SUPPLY BY THE LATE 80s. Once in service, it will provide an extra 1,500,000 cu m of water daily. At present each Muscovite consumes over 600 litres of water per day far household needs.

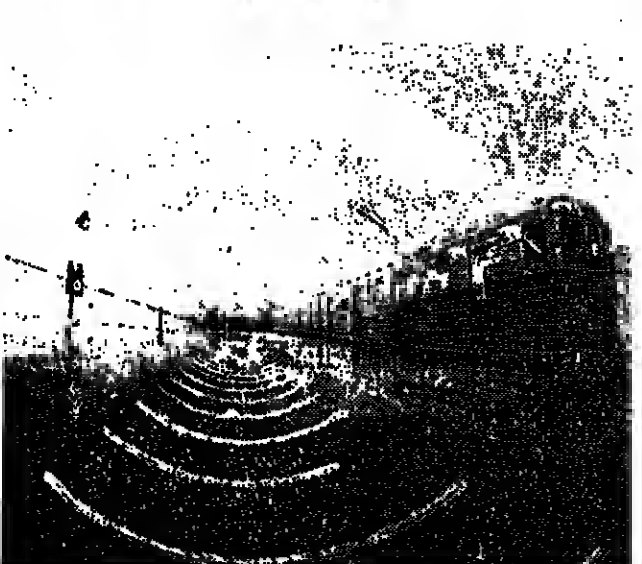
● PERM, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN THE URS, IS TO HAVE A METRO OF ITS OWN. Leningrad experts are designing two lines, which will link the centre of that city on the Kama River with industrial zones and large residential areas on the other bank of the river. Another six cities will have metros in the 80s.

● THE STAGE-BY-STAGE INTRODUCTION OF PAY RISE FOR MINERS IN THE COUNTRY'S MAIN COAL BASINS, WHICH BEGAN LAST YEAR, IS NOW OVER. From the beginning of 1983 the last group of 400,000 miners received an average rise of 27 per cent. Simultaneously of several other categories of workers in industries got 10-12 per cent rises in January.

● TESTS ARE OVER IN THE URALS ON A FREIGHT DIRIGIBLE. Braving a strong wind it made an easy job of lifting a mammoth power line pylon, showing high manoeuvrability. According to the inventors, three dirigibles of revolutionary design will be put in good use in the economy.

● A CRITICISMS CLUB HAS BEEN SET UP IN A VILLAGE IN UZBEKISTAN. IN CENTRAL ASIA 54 farmers members, the youngest of them being 16, while the oldest, 150-year-old Mumi Kuchkarov, has been elected chairman. The long-livers intend to form a folklore group, and to pen a book on the history of their cooperative.

METRO UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 14 CITIES



The interior of the Ploshchad Mardzhanisvili and Isani Metro stations in Tbilisi.

Metro construction is currently under way in 14 Soviet cities. The subway in the USSR carries a daily total of one million people, including about seven million in Moscow alone.

Planners in the Soviet Union seek to make sure that every city with over one million inhabitants will have a Metro of its own. So far, subways have been built in eight Soviet cities. By 1990 they will have been opened to another six cities. Among other projects designers are working on metros for major industrial centres in the country's east.

Soviet Metro-builders share their experience with colleagues in other countries. Work, for example, is now in progress in Prague on a subway station to be called Moskva, which has been designed by Soviet architects.

CANAL FOR ALMA-ATA

Work on digging a major canal through Alma-Ata has started in the northern parts of the Kazakh capital. The canal will stretch for 170 kilometres along the foot of the Zailiyskiy Ala-Tau and will make it possible, by the end of 1985, to expand by almost one and a half times the area devoted to stable crop-growing in the Alma-Ata region.

The builders of the canal are working to complicated conditions. On their way across the city from east to west, they will

have to negotiate dozens of hot water, supply pipelines, motorways and railway lines as well as other communication links. In an effort to help the builders, Soviet industry has started to manufacture, for the first time in this country, high-pressure ferroconcrete pipes some three metres in diameter, as well as pipe-layers of higher capacity, and other machines.

These new machines will not only make negotiating the obstacles easier and the operations for lining the canal bed with concrete much simpler, but will also drastically cut the cost of the work involved.

The canal will only flow underground through the city in some places. Along most of its length it will be in the open, reaching a width of forty kilometres.

The first thirty kilometres of the canal have been opened. It will convey water from the mountain Barogol reservoir to the Kazakh capital of the height of the crop-watering season. Many farms in the Alma-Ata region will thus be saved from the damaging effects of drought.

Manpower released

A mechanization programme for the automation of production is underway in various Soviet industries; for instance, one is now being tackled in the textile industry. Heavy work is being done by robots running on pre-programmed. As the programme goes into effect a minimum of 1,200,000 industrial workers is due to change their occupation. In the current five-year period (1981-85). All of them will be given a choice of occupation, with free training provided at state-run courses.

SOWING TIME CLOSE AT HAND

Soviet farmers are completing their preparations for sowing work in the fields which will be carried out over an area of nearly 250 million hectares.

Before sowing operations start, industry will step up a supply of agricultural machines to the farms. This year alone the latter have received more than 50 thousand powerful tractors. Farmers in the North have been awarded higher pay by the government. All these measures are carried out as part of a long-term government programme to intensify agricultural production.

New deep-water berth for Leningrad

A new deep-water berth for Leningrad has gone into operation for the loading and unloading of major vessels. In three hundred metres length, the berth is intended to handle ships with horizontal cargo handling capacity. In every year there is a 10 per cent increase in the tonnage of cargo handled. In the course of one season, over four hundred ships flying flags of 25 different nations drop anchor at the port of Leningrad. New berths and high performance cargo handling technology speed up operations.

Places to visit

Kolomenskoye in winter

Those who come to Moscow to visit Kolomenskoye, which stands on a steep bank of the Moskva River.

The Church of Ascension at Kolomenskoye (right photo) is believed to be among the most beautiful in Russia. It is 62 metres high. Nothing that work on the church had finished, a chandelier hanging in 1532, mentioned that it had been seen at the beauty of the whole. The harmony of beauty expressed in perfect form.



Drug addiction unknown in the USSR

Not a single serious case of drug addiction has been recorded in the USSR over the past ten years.

The drug problem as such does not exist in our country, says Eduard Babayan, permanent Soviet representative at the UN Commission on Drugs and Chief Narcologist of the Soviet Union. What we are faced with are just separate cases of drug addiction. Every recorded addict is put under timely surveillance and is obliged to undergo a course of treatment. In the majority of cases such patients go in for treatment voluntarily. They are hospitalized and provided with all necessary assistance. Medical care for drug addicts, as all other forms of medical aid in our country is free of charge.

The production of drugs is completely in the hands of the state. Drugs are produced in the quantities which are necessary for purely medical purposes. They are given out by prescriptions bearing serial numbers, a system which enables us to immediately establish who prescribes them and in what quantities.

YIDDISH PRIMER

A new Yiddish primer has been added to the list of textbooks in national languages. The primer has been put out by publishers in Khabarovsk in the Soviet Far East.

It draws extensively on works by Jewish classical authors, such as Sholom Aleichem, Itzik Fater and Mendele Mokher-Sforim, and also on stories and verses by Russian, Soviet and foreign writers.

The primer has been approved as a study aid by the public education department of the Jewish Autonomous Region and will be used by schools where Yiddish is taught in addition to Russian. It is also suitable for independent study of the language.

ICICLE-FREE ROOFS

It is a very difficult job to remove icicles from roofs in a big city. In Moscow, the "Impuls" system has been introduced by local experts to combat ice frozen onto roofs. It is designed only for use on old houses. This is because in the 60s all new buildings in Moscow were provided with an improved roof shape which successfully averted the icicle problem.

In order to remove ice from the roofs of older buildings scientists have suggested the use of short electromagnetic pulses. Induction coils installed on the cornice of a house set up an electromagnetic field and deal a well-directed blow at the edge of the ice.

This simple piece of technology reliable in operation is being used in several districts of the city. With time, it will be utilized to clear the roofs of all old buildings in Moscow. And with the onset of the thaw, the yardmen will no longer have to strike icicles off roofs.

Rustavelli as poet and astronomer

"The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli, the 12th-century Georgian poet and philosopher, is not only a colourful work of poetry, it is also an important astronomical treatise. Many lines in the poem show that Rustaveli anticipated the discoveries of following centuries. This has been proved by the research carried out by a prominent Georgian astronomer, Professor Georgi Tavazadze.

At first, says the astronomer, I thought Rustaveli described celestial phenomena with purely poetic considerations to mind. Many translations must have thought likewise. The poem has more than one hundred "astral" lines and it is from these that Rustaveli's astronomical system has been reconstructed. None of the existing translations, however, give an accurate rendering of the scientific details contained in the poem. Now a standing commission on the academic text of Rustaveli has decided to make a new Russian translation of these extracts taking into consideration the latest astronomical data.

As is known, Ptolemy's geocentric system was adopted in the 2nd-16th centuries putting the Earth into the centre of the Universe with the planets, the Moon and the Sun revolving around it.

Rustaveli saw the world of the stars differently believing all the planets revolve around the Sun, while the Sun together with the planets revolves around the Earth. It is also suitable for independent study of the language.

Science and technology

STORMS ON JUPITER

The world's biggest decimetre-wave radio telescope, which is near Kharkov, has helped Leningrad scientists to unravel one of the mysteries surrounding the planet Jupiter—the most powerful source of short-wave radiation near the Earth. A regular appearance of these waves is linked with the planet's rotation and its satellite Io.

After lengthy observations, they have succeeded in extracting powerful narrow pulses which bear signs of lightning-type discharges. Evidently, these discharges trigger most of the radiation in radio frequencies.

Scientists say that these lightning-like discharges substantially differ from the terrestrial ones. The clouds from which they arise consist not only of tiny drops of water, but of a mixture of hydrogen and hydrogen ion. It is difficult to compare the size of the lightning on this distant planet with those we can see in our skies, because each at least equals the Earth's radius.

Someday in the future, astronauts will be able to compare the lightning's sight of thunderstorms on three planets in the Solar System. We now know they also occur on both Venus and Jupiter.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ATLAS

Experts at the All-Union Geological Research Institute have come up with the first USSR Atlas containing geological and geophysical maps of this country.

For experts, the spots shaded in various colours, outlined by straight contours and marked by letter and figure signs have a very concrete and definite meaning. They reflect the geological composition of the earth's crust and its physical properties. The Atlas has 17 interrelated maps summing up the data obtained by Soviet geological and geophysical expeditions up to 1980.

For the first time in geological practice there is a drawing of a geodynamic cross section of the earth's crust stretching from the Carpathians to the Pacific. The drawing, reflecting as it does regularities in the composition of the crust, the correlation of geological rock and the depth of heat processes, provides an answer to the question as to why this or that region has plentiful mineral deposits.

Work on the Atlas is still underway. Several more large-scale maps are to be prepared for an international geological congress due in Moscow next year.



In Estonian, sõprus means friendship. This is the name of an amateur dance ensemble at the Palace of Culture attached to the Estonian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The ensemble performs dances by the Soviet peoples. It is rare that one can see it in action at home for it is constantly on tour in other countries, republics of the USSR and abroad.

In the photo: a moment during a festive celebration organized by the ensemble on the occasion of their being awarded the Leninist Komsomol Prize to mark the company's 35th anniversary.

VIEWPOINT

TWINNED CITIES

Valentin MANTUROV, member of the Presidium, Association for Relations Between Soviet and Foreign Towns

Links between twinned cities in West and East have also experienced the cooling-off period typical of the international climate recently brought about by the "anti-detente" cyclone. Giving in to pressure from certain quarters that are not interested in normalizing relations among peoples, a number of Western city authorities have curtailed their contacts with Soviet twinned cities.

Last year, however, the trend was in the opposite direction stimulated by people's preoccupations the world over with the dangerous course of events pushing mankind towards a nuclear conflagration. The visit paid to Moscow by leading members of the US Sister-Cities International was demonstrative in this respect. Our American guests said that live cities in the United States had officially declared their wish to activate their ties with Soviet cities. According to Richard Naisbitt, President of the Sister-Cities International, the actual number of such cities today in the USA is much greater.

At the present time talks are underway on establishing the following pairs of twinned cities: the capital of Soviet Lituania Minsk and the "Gothic capital" of the USA, Detroit, Leningrad and the Belgian city of Antwerp, and Yalta and Manganese, England. Other twinned links are also in the offing.

The Soviet Association helps arrange Friendship Days and Weeks in Soviet and foreign cities, for example, Tallinn Week (the Estonian capital) in Velle; Days of Tashkent (capital of Uzbekistan) in Seattle (USA); Tbilisi Week (capital of the Georgian SSR) in Nantes (France).

On the whole, all the 140 Soviet cities and towns which are members of the Association, over 320 twinned cities abroad.

Soviet twinned cities also take part in various international activities. Last year four of them (Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd and Smolensk) became members of the recently organized World Council of Many Cities, Peace Cities. Representatives from many other Soviet cities participated in such important international municipal seminars as "Youth, its role in city life", "The aged and the city", "Involving women to responsible public and municipal activity", etc.

Being a member of the United Towns Organisation, incorporating three and a half thousand twinned cities in 93 countries, the Soviet Association tries to play an active part in all the organization's initiatives. This April, for example, it is expected that representatives from twenty Soviet cities will attend the organization-sponsored Madrid conference of mayors of capitals and large European cities on problems of detente, security, disarmament, and cooperation. Representatives of eleven towns in Eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East will hold their usual meeting with mayors from towns on the West Coast of Japan while Yurestov (or Rik-Vajel) will play host to representatives from Soviet and Finnish twinned cities.

And a delegation from the Association for Relations Between Soviet and Foreign Towns is due to pay a return visit to the USA.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR OIL INDUSTRY

The Soviet Union has occupied a firm hold of the first place in the world in oil production for almost ten years, writes *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. In 1983 it is planned to extract 619 million tonnes.

Our oil resources allow us to face the future with confidence. We should not forget, however, stresses the paper, that we are dealing with unrenewable natural resources.

This is why it is so important that we use our geological oil resources as economically as possible. Studies have shown that given present technology, more than half of this most valuable of raw materials stays in the worked strata. If only part of it were used for further extraction many extra millions of tonnes of oil would be produced at the fields now in operation.

Over the past decade research has been carried out and tests conducted to find new methods of raking the oil yield for every stratum. The results arrived at have been incorporated into a comprehensive programme now being implemented.

By the beginning of the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-85) some of the new methods had already been introduced into industry. Over the past two years they were instrumental in extracting about 8 million tonnes of oil as against the 3.4 million tonnes fixed in the programme.

RICHES OF THE DESERT

There is plenty of oil, as well as coal and, especially, gas to be found in deserts, writes Agodhan Babayan, director of the Institute of Deserts, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the *ZVANYA SILA* magazine. At present many millions of people in this country make use of energy deriving from the desert. For several years now natural gas from the deserts of Central Asia has been fed to the

Ural industrial complex and to the country's Central industrial region. Incidentally, a large amount of Middle Eastern oil, which goes all over the world, also comes from deserts, Babayan points out. In addition, deserts are treasure troves of non-ferrous metals, gold, sulphur, mineral salts and construction materials, which go to make up the basis of a well-developed mining and processing industry. Abundant ore deposits in the north of the desert zone in Kazakhstan have made this republic into the country's top producer of lead and into its second-largest producer of copper and zinc.

The top of desert and semidesert land in this country is nearly 1.5 times that of all arable sown under crops. In addition irrigated tracts of desert produce up to a third of the fibre crops grown in the USSR, including the entire cotton yield. They are also responsible for the production of the entire raw silk yield, amount of fruit and vegetables. The desert pastureslands of over 270,000,000 hectares, amounting to nearly a third of all fodder lands in the country, provide nourishment for millions of cattle and sheep yielding a hundred per cent of the country's Ashkhan, 33 per cent of its meat and 18 per cent of its wool. Desert pasturesland is ideal for growing varied and cheap fodder with a relatively high nutritive value and cattle there can graze for long periods—even off the year round in some areas, Babayan notes in conclusion.

CURE DEPENDS ON THE PATIENT

Vegetative-vascular dystonia is rather a common ailment, writes Professor A. Vain in the *TRUD* newspaper. It plagues one in two or three people with neurotic disorders. Its symptoms—changing blood pressure, temperature and headaches—are a great nuisance for those suffering from the disease, causing them to frequently consult their doctor.

Changes in way of life and the fast pace at which we live today account according to doctors for widespread nature of the illness. Modern transportation makes for quick changes in time zones. Electricity, constantly turning night into day, Man has to observe grow-

ing amounts of information, and all this disturbs his biorhythms.

Perhaps patients rely too much on medicine for a quick and effective cure. Of course there are good medicines like tranquillizers and anti-depressants. But a successful cure requires, above all, the active collaboration of the patient himself, the author stresses. The doctor, after all, can not give one a pleasant sensation, make one's family life into a happy one, or speed one's muscles and heart. The reason for unsuccessful treatment is often to be found in the patient's own attitude towards the disease. The reason for the ailment is often in his inability to correctly organize his life or to harmonize mind and physical loads. No pills can rid a person of his depression unless he himself makes an effort.

To be sure, it is not always possible for the patient to reverse the negative factors in his life; he is quite capable of changing his attitude to them, however. If he really wants to end of getting on top of his ailments, A. Vain points out.

THIRD CHILD AND THE FAMILY

About 280 children per every 100 families, or an average of three children per family are headed for the demographic well-being of any country. This is the conclusion arrived at by Viktor Perevedentsev, in his article "The Third Child in the Family", in *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

The third child is however "disappearing" before our very eyes, asserts Perevedentsev. For example, in 1965 there were 29 third and following children in every 100 newly born babies, in 1980 their number had reduced to 12. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, there has been a sharp decrease in fertility. Secondly, parents no longer worry so much about providing for the elderly. Thirdly, a substantial reorientation has taken place in people's attitude to material and spiritual values. And, finally, specifically every couple wants to have one child, considerations relating to the extra work involved, career, material well-being, etc., may hold up the appearance of the second baby.

